

Millennial Star



Salt Lake Tribune Photo.

An American Indian

To-day Science is unraveling the story of his ancestors.

(See pages 354 and 358)

No. 23, Vol. 99

Thursday, June 10, 1937

Price Two Pence

The difference
between Chalk and Cheese!



A.R.F.

As between Chalk and Cheese, so is there as much difference between **HARD AND SOFT WATER.**

Everyone uses water in one way or another. Perhaps you would be surprised to know just how many gallons of water you consume in one week.

Just reckon it out and then consider in that quantity consumed just how many unwanted deposits are in the water you use, which are in most cases definitely detrimental to your health. After all, if you must use water, why not have it **ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME?** . . . Free from deposits that are injuring your delicate digestive organs and your internal system.

Save yourself the numerous ailments caused to so many through the injurious deposits in hard water. Then consider the question of cleanliness of your body. You may have a bath in the ordinary way with ordinary water, straight from the tap. You use plenty of soap in the operation, but what happens afterwards? . . . after you have finished your bath the hard deposits have again foiled you in your purpose. These deposits have blocked the tiny pores of your skin, so the bath is, after all, not so invigorating as it could have been with the absence of hard water deposits. The same thing applies in all uses of Hard Water. On wash-day, these deposits, in certain proportions, remain in the washing and dry hard.

This alone will cause irritations of the skin, and numerous skin complaints. So if you really want to get **PURE RUNNING SOFT SPRING WATER FROM YOUR TAP . . . HEALTH GIVING . . . TIME SAVING . . . LABOUR SAVING,** Fit to your water supply a **TWENTIETH CENTURY WATER SOFTENER.**

If you are interested, fill in and send the coupon below.

Without obligation, please send me your Free Illustrated Folder and Price List, Terms, etc.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGINEERING LTD.

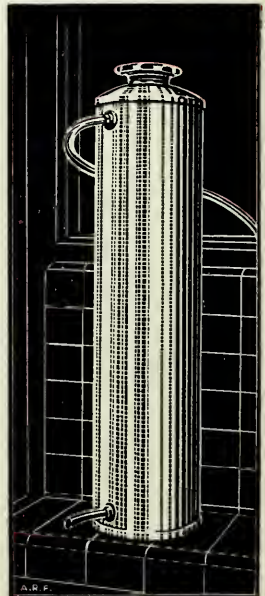
FENNER BUILDINGS,

LETCHEWORTH, HERTS. Phone: 426.

DO IT NOW . . . It will cost you only ½d. stamp.

This illustration shows our new **PORTABLE DE LUXE MODEL.** Beautifully finished in chromium inside and out. Made of pure copper throughout. Can be fitted to any tap in the house in an instant.

Capacity 100 Gallons - Price £3



A.R.F.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR

ESTABLISHED IN 1840

No. 23, Vol. 99

Thursday, June 10, 1937

The *Millennial Star* is published weekly by the British Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Subscription price: 1s. 8d. for three months; 3s. 4d. for six months; and 6s. 6d. per year.

JOSEPH J. CANNON
Publisher

RICHARD R. LYMAN
Editor

PARRY D. SORENSEN
Associate-Editor

5 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, England

Museum 1354

"Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I will take the stick of Joseph, which is in the hand of Ephraim, and the tribes of Israel his fellows, and will put them with him, even with the stick of Judah, and make them one stick, and they shall be one in thine hand."—Ezekiel 37: 19

CONTENTS

	Page
EDITORIALS—	
Progress by Elder John A. Widtsoe - - -	360
Youth and Age by Elder Richard L. Evans - - -	361
CHURCH FEATURES—	
What is the Book of Mormon? <i>by Dr. Francis W. Kirkham</i>	354
<i>Time Tells Its Story by Elder Parry D. Sorensen</i>	357
SPECIAL FEATURES—	
Forgotten Empires by Elder A. Z. Richards, Jr. - - -	358
Leaves From My Journal by Wilford Woodruff Chapter XIII—I Depart For Britain - - -	362
Contest Deadline Extended - - - - -	366
DEPARTMENTS—	
News of the Church - - - - -	366
Of Current Interest - - - - -	367
From the Mission Field - - - - -	367

THIS WEEK'S COVER—

An American Red Indian, the story of whose forefathers is told in the Book of Mormon, is shown on this week's *Star* cover. This modern-day scripture relates the history of the people who inhabited the Western Hemisphere many centuries before Christ, who were visited by the Saviour after His resurrection and before His ascension, and who once prospered as a mighty civilization, only later to dwindle in unbelief and iniquity.

The title page of the Book of Mormon is one of the interesting "shots" in the current *March of Time* production. A brief explanation of the book is also made in the commentary of the film.

WHAT IS THE BOOK OF MORMON ?

BY DR. FRANCIS W. KIRKHAM

THE Book of Mormon is a strange book. No persons living at the time of its publication had anything to do with the writing or composing of its contents. It was translated from ancient golden plates by the gift and power of God. These records were made available to a young man, Joseph Smith, by an immortal person who called himself Moroni, and declared himself to be the last of a long line of ancient American prophet-historians, who had engraved on metal plates the history of their people.

On at least seven recorded occasions this messenger from God personally instructed Joseph Smith regarding the records and the work he should do. He declared that the records had been carefully preserved and should be translated for the divine purpose of convincing all men that "Jesus is the Christ, the eternal Son of God." They contained, he stated, the fullness of the Gospel of Jesus Christ as the Saviour had taught it on the American continent shortly after His death and resurrection in Palestine. Because they saw Him and knew Him, they obeyed His commandments. And lo, "There was no contention in the land, because of the love of God in the hearts of the people. And surely there could not be a happier people among all the people who had been created by the hand of God." (Book of Mormon, 4th Nephi: 15: 16)



Joseph Smith

Except for a short interval Joseph Smith had the plates in his possession from September 22, 1827, until about

July 1, 1829, less than two years, or until he was twenty-three and one-half years of age. The actual translation of the book began April 7, 1829, and was completed about July 1, 1829, a period of about 90 days, during which time Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery, his scribe, lived at Harmony, Pennsylvania, and Fayette, Seneca County, New York.

The translator dictated and the scribe wrote day after day, as their circumstances permitted, until a book was completed. The interpretation of the ancient characters was given by divine power, and there was no revision or correction of the manuscript. Thus this volume of 522 pages was dictated. It is consistent with itself and contains a thousand years of religious history. Probably no existing book makes a similar claim.

Referring to the Book of Mormon, Orson Pratt, one of the original Twelve Apostles of the Church founded by Joseph Smith, says: "This book must be either true or false. If true, it is one of the most important messages ever sent from God

to man. If false, it is one of the most cunning, wicked, bold, deep laid impositions ever palmed upon the world calculated to deceive and ruin millions who will receive it as the word of God." (Divinity of the Book of Mormon, 1842).

The question arises then, What evidence exists of the objective reality of these supernatural events which, if true, are undoubtedly the greatest religious facts of the nineteenth century, also of the many centuries from the time of our risen Lord.

Just as the early Christian Church and the New Testament which it produced are the best evidences of the objective reality of the supernatural events connected with the Saviour's mission, even so, the Book of Mormon and the Church which came out of the events connected with its forthcoming are the most important evidences of the objective reality of this latter-day "message of God to man."

The members of the Primitive Christian Church knew the facts of the Master's life either by personal knowledge or the testimony of those who knew Him. Many, such as Paul, were given special spiritual manifestations. The resurrection and ascension of the Saviour and the coming of the Holy Ghost on the Day of Pentecost confirmed all of the previous facts and declarations of the Master's life and led to the founding of the Primitive Christian Church.

In a similar manner the associates of Joseph Smith and the early converts to the restored Church he founded knew him intimately and the truthfulness of the things he said. They knew the physical facts of the appearance of the Book of Mormon. They knew personally eleven witnesses who saw the golden plates from which the sacred record was translated; three of them were shown the plates by Moroni and solemnly affirmed a voice from heaven declared that the book had

been translated by the "gift and power of God." These men would have been declared competent witnesses before a jury in a court of law. They saw and handled the plates with their own hands and saw the engravings thereon. Not one of these men, to the day of his death, ever denied his declarations of the positive existing reality of the plates. Not one ever denied the divine origin of the book, although many of them ceased to sustain Joseph Smith in his position as leader of the Church he founded.

Like the early Christian converts those who accepted the new revelation were persecuted for declaring what appeared to many as blasphemy against God. Yet Joseph Smith lived



Angel Moroni Monument

to see his people found the largest city in the state of Illinois in 1844 and to predict that they would go to the Rocky Mountains, there to set up an ensign of faith in God and build a commonwealth which would attract the admiration of men.

That prediction has been fulfilled. According to the report of the Commission on Social Trends, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints increased its membership by 290 per cent in 27 years. This is the greatest proportional growth of any Church during this period.

To-day, more than a century after its publication, the Book of Mormon sells 50,000 copies in a year in 17 different languages. It has become the foundation of a great Church with three-quarters of a million members, many of them men and women of high culture and learning, who accept it as a divine record.

The Author

This enlightening article on the Book of Mormon comes from the gifted pen of a man who has spent many years in research and is now writing a book on the subject.



Elder Kirkham, besides being active in Church affairs, was chosen a few years ago to be educational director of the National Child Welfare Association of the United States and is now Utah State Director of the National

Youth Administration. Elder Kirkham has served on two missions to New Zealand and prepared a simplified grammar of the Maori tongue which has been widely used and has done much to preserve the language.

Yet Joseph Smith lived the simple life of a western pioneer farmer; he had no ability either by study or by influence of his environment to write such a book—facts amply proved both by newspapers published before the Book of Mormon appeared, as well as statements by both friends and enemies.

Without the assistance of any person or the learning of manuscript of another, he dictated without revision, the entire contents of the book. In the long history of the Church no one who has left it because of disagreements with its leaders, to form another Church, has ever denied the book's divine origin. Details of these facts

are available in many publications.

During the past seven years, the writer has made a study of some 700 books, pamphlets and manuscripts in the New York City Library regarding the origin and history of the Church founded by Joseph Smith. He has also continued his research at the Church Historian's office in Salt Lake City, also at libraries in Independence, Missouri; Madison, Wisconsin; Boston, Massachusetts; Cleveland, Ohio; and Rochester, New York. He has read carefully editions of two newspapers published at Palmyra, New York, which appeared during the years previous to and immediately following the printing of the book in that city.

From research, he is able to assert that there exists a
(Continued on page 364)

TIME TELLS ITS STORY

THOUSANDS of cinema patrons in Britain have been seeing and hearing a new story of Mormonism during the past ten days through the medium of the talking screen. "Mormons—Salt Lake City," is the title of the film, showing as a part of the widely known *March of Time*. It is one of three subjects treated in the *March of Time's* No. 12 programme, the other two being "Land of Cotton," and "Amateur Sleuths."

Favourable comment on the film has come from many sources, among them feature writers and film critics of the daily press. Mr. William Hickey, in his column, "These Names

Make News," in London's *Daily Express*, says:

Impressive figure in new "March of Time" monthly news-reel: . . . 80-year-old HEBER JEDEDIAH GRANT, now "Supreme Mormon Pontiff."

He discovered that one-sixth of his three-quarter million Mormons were non-workers. He's got most of them back to work now.

Mr. Ian Coster, film critic of the *Evening Standard*, wrote:

That lively news-gatherer "The March of Time" has selected three Ameri-

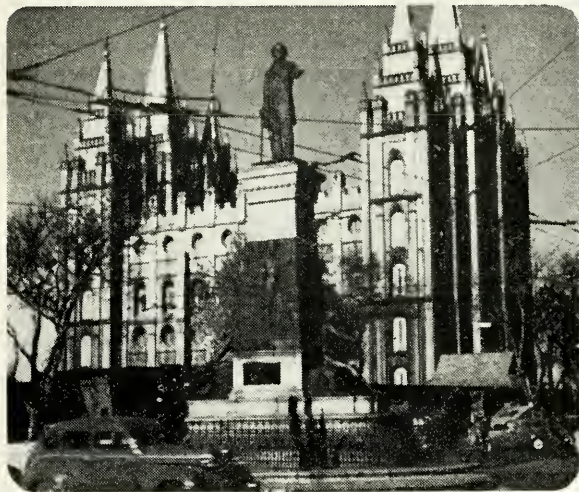
can subjects for his twelfth issue and made them vividly interesting to English eyes.

The first is a cinematic statement of what the Church of Latter-day Saints—the Mormons—has done to lessen unemployment among Church members. Heber Jedediah Grant, 80-year-old head of the Church, said that unemployment was the church's problem. The result was that 20,000 Mormons were taken off Government relief.

From June 7th to 12th, the *March of Time* is playing at the *Savoy*, Brighton; *Regent*, Great Yarmouth; *Marina*, Lowestoft; *Alma* or *Empire*, Luton; *Synod*, Edinburgh; *Castle*, Merthyr Tydfil; and *Theatre Royal*, Preston.

The *Theatre Royal*, Bradford, will show the film from June 21st to June 27th, and from June 28th to July 3rd it will be playing at the *Hippodrome*, Belfast; *Coliseum*, Derby; *Grand*, Halifax; *Elite*, Nottingham; *Regent*, Norwich; and *Hippodrome*, Sheffield.

—PARRY D. SORENSEN



Brigham Young Monument and
Salt Lake Temple

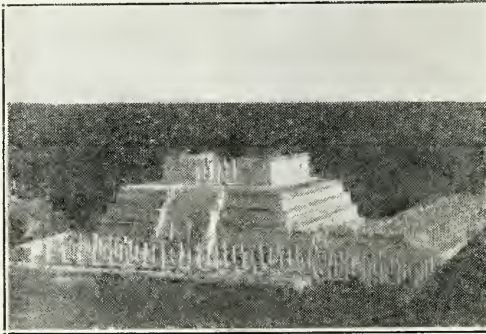
A scene from the *March of Time*.

FORGOTTEN EMPIRES

By Elder A. Z. Richards, Jr.

IN a library not long ago, I glanced at the list of books which were available on archaeological subjects—literature which would help me get acquainted with the countries of the world which I have not been fortunate enough as a traveller to visit. Some of the titles which I read were *Excavations in the Holy Land*, *Egyptian Ethnology*, *Ancient Cities of the East*, and *Mysteries of the Pyramids*. But it was a particular group of books on that same list which caught my eye—*The Conquest of the Maya*, *Ancient America*, *Mystery Cities*, *Travels in Yucatan*, etc. I was interested to find that a goodly number of the recent books on archeology have been written about discoveries in Mexico and Central America.

What an interesting trip it would be if we could go to Mexico and see its wonders.



The Temple of the Warriors
One of the most beautiful of the ancient edifices.

We would find no other country in the world richer in romance and history, and yet we marvel at how remote and unknown this part of the world was a few hundred years ago. In Europe, men did not even dream that there were other lands or other people until the exploration of the 15th century. Columbus believed that he had sailed to India. He found men there—

red men—and he called them Indians, the name which has persisted to this day.

Then from 16th Century history comes the story of the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards—a romance scarcely equalled in fiction. Cortez and his band of daring *Conquistadores* found a civilization far in advance of that encountered in other parts of the new world. But it is not the people whom Cortez found that we are most interested in. It is the ancient civilizations who left records only in remnants of cities and palaces of stone—civilizations superior to that which Cortez found—that invite our attention.

From Yucatan to Sonora, Mexico is filled with monuments in stone constituting mute evidence of the rise and fall of great nations. In the jungles of that tropical land, as well as in its temperate mountain valleys, are found remains of great cities, their temples and their pyramids. At Cholula, in southern Mexico, stands the world's largest known pyramid, measuring 1,440 feet square at the base and nearly 200 feet in height. Although it does not rise as far into the sky,

this pyramid is much larger than the great pyramids of Cheops in Egypt, and would challenge modern construction.

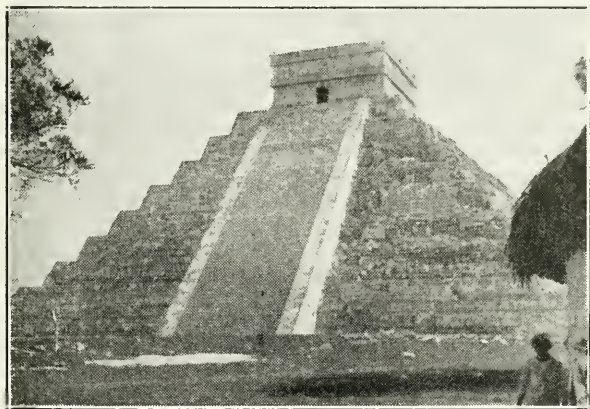
Second in size in Mexico is the massive man-made Pyramid of the Sun at San Juan Teotihuacan, a few miles north-east of Mexico's capital. This 216 foot structure is composed of five distinct pyramidal sections or terraces which narrow as they ascend. A broken series of well-worn steps leads from the ground to the summit which, centuries ago, was graced by a beautiful temple.

North and westward from the Pyramid of the Sun lies the smaller Pyramid of the Moon constructed entirely of earth and volcanic rock and rising 150 feet above the ground. The outer faces of this monument, like the Pyramid of the Sun, are covered with masonry and surfaced with fine cement mortar. Cement known fifteen hundred years ago? Yes,

by the inhabitants of the western world!

Paints and pigments have been found among the ruins of Mexico which cannot be duplicated to-day.

Excavations have revealed that, near many dwellings, a system of tile drains had been laid—these ancient houses were equipped with



Great Temple of Kukul Can

It is situated in the centre of the Sacred City.

a form of plumbing. Indeed, everything which has been found goes to prove that the ancient races of Central America and Mexico possessed an advanced culture, exact ideas on certain arts and sciences, and remarkable technical knowledge.

Leaving Central Mexico and travelling eastward into the jungles of Yucatan Peninsula, a traveller can visit the more recent cities of the Maya, though they also have been deserted. Science tells us that all the cities in Yucatan have been built up since the 5th Century. Before that time the Mayas had prospered in what are now the states of Tabasco and Campeche in Mexico and in Guatamala, Central America.

The outstanding ancient city, Chichen Itza, located in the heart of Yucatan, lay undisturbed in its overgrowth of vegetation for several hundred years before it was discovered a few years ago by explorers. It is believed to have been founded in about 530 A.D. and to have grown to be the largest city in that section. During the year 668, archeaologists tell us, the city was abandoned for a time, but the Mayas continued to live in the surrounding country and eventually re-occupied

(Continued on page 365)

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1937

EDITORIAL

PROGRESS

Progress is the measure of man's vital existence; the test of the condition of the Church; the direction of eternal life. Unending, continuous progress is the high ideal and earnest hope of every Latter-day Saint. The Church travels towards its divine destiny upon the path of progress.

Increase in membership, in meeting houses, tabernacles, and temples, in general Church conformity to Gospel requirements, in the world's greater goodwill are marks of progress. The new convert has sought and found truth; he who has donated means to make possible the construction of sacred edifices has tasted the sweetness of sacrifice; whoever has conformed to the practices of the Church has won the strength that comes from obedience; friends who speak well of us have discovered the Church's foundation of intelligent, sincere virtue. Truth, sacrifice, obedience, virtue—these are component parts of progress.

The formula for progress is simple. First, the eternal laws of the universe must be accepted and respected; second, these laws must be applied, wisely, to the needs of the day. A changing world must not ask that fundamentals be changed, but may request new applications of unchanging truth. The command that man shall not steal or lie can never be abrogated, no matter what changes may occur in human society. The pattern of progress may vary, but it is always woven with the same threads.

The story of governments illustrates the law of progress. Throughout the centuries governmental experiments have been offered mankind. New theories of government have been proposed as panaceas for all human ills, chiefly economic. Whenever these new ventures have ignored the invariable laws of nature and God, they have fallen, dismally defeated by their own errors, and, despite periods of prosperity, have caused human misery and suffering. Many fanciful, often deceitful, experiments in government, cure-alls, contemptuous of eternal law, are offered the world to-day. They shrivel under the clear light of history. They should be tested by the true standards of life and conduct.

Our present day is confused, seems uncertain. The veil is dense before our eyes. Every Latter-day Saint, in every land, should determine whether an economic, social, or political proposal squares with the simple, all-embracing, life-saving doctrine of the Ten Commandments, the Beatitudes, and other Eternal Codes of conduct. If it does not, cast it away; if it does, accept it. Such is the condition of progress for all the world.—JOHN A. WIDSTOE

YOUTH AND AGE—

There is popularly supposed to be a basis of fundamental misunderstanding between youth and age. There is allegedly a lack of common ground between the young man who is beginning the serious work of life and his elders who are nearer the other end of the journey. In some quarters, there is a growing sentiment on the part of youth for "shelving" the man of ripened wisdom; and, on the part of age, for discounting the contributions that youth is able to make.

But under the Lord's plan, in the Church of Jesus Christ, such is not the case. Here there is a common meeting ground.

Eternity is Limitless Here superficial differences are given no undue weight—and the matter of a score or two or three score years in age, as men count time, is a superficial difference in the life of eternal man. The difference between sixteen and sixty in a life that begins at birth ends at death could be substantial, but the difference between sixteen and sixty in a life bounded only by the limits of eternity is virtually lacking.

When the wisdom of mellowed age is blended with the spirit of eternal youth the result is thoughtful living, ceaseless striving, and limitless achieving. When these two companion together, there you will find progress tempered with restraint, ambition modified by high regard for principle, present opportunities evaluated in the light of eternal verities and immediate rewards measured by ultimate values. And when, in the providences of the Lord, these elements find harbour in one man, it is a superb gift for the blessing of mankind and for the leadership of the world.

Sacred history records that the Lord is no respecter of persons; and His choice of men, young and old, will bear out this statement of fact. Anciently his spokesmen were young and old. Modernly this choice has been likewise distributed. Since the Gospel restoration the Lord has called into the service of Apostleship young men under their thirties and seasoned voyagers closely approaching the traditional three-score and ten.

We rejoice that there is to-day a prophet, who, like his predecessors, combines the indomitable spirit of youth with **Mellowed Wisdom** the mellowed wisdom of age and speaks with **and** the voice of authority under the inspiration **Youthful Outlook** and authorization of God. And, "as for me and my house," to use the noble phrase of an ancient prophet, we would rather have our temporal and spiritual destinies in the hands of time-mellowed wisdom administered with youthful outlook, even as to-day, but we will follow with gladness of heart and singleness of purpose whomsoever the Lord chooses to lead his people, be it a fourteen year old boy as it was in the days of Joseph Smith when direct communication was first re-established with the heavens, or be it a veteran of life well beyond his four-score year mark, as it was in the days of Lorenzo Snow.—RICHARD L. EVANS

I DEPART FOR BRITAIN

By President Wilford Woodruff

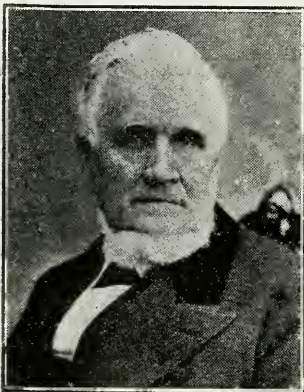
While labouring as a missionary in the Fox Islands in 1838, Elder Woodruff first received word of his appointment to the Apostleship. At the same time he was told of his call to a mission in Britain. This week, we learn of his departure to bring the message of Mormonism to the people of this land.

CHAPTER XIII

of LEAVES FROM MY JOURNAL

ON the 1st of July, 1839, Joseph Smith and his counsellors, Sidney Rigdon and Hyrum Smith, crossed the river to spend the day in Montrose with the Twelve, and to set them apart and bless them before they started upon their missions. After dinner at my house, we all assembled at Brother Brigham Young's home for our meeting.

Brother Hyrum Smith opened the meeting with prayer, after which the Presidency laid their hands upon our heads and blessed each of us. The Prophet Joseph promised us that if we would be faithful, we should be blessed upon our mission, have many souls as seals of our ministry, and return again in peace and safety to our families and friends. The promise was fulfilled. During the evening Joseph preached many precious things of the Kingdom of God unto us, by the power of the Holy Ghost.



President John Taylor

He was Elder Woodruff's missionary companion.

It seemed as though the destroyer was determined to make an attempt upon us to hinder us from performing our missions; for it seemed that as soon as any one of the Apostles began to prepare for starting, he was smitten with chills and fever or sickness of some kind. Nearly all of the Quorum of the Twelve or their families began to be sick. It required the exercise of a good deal of faith and perseverance to start for a mission.

On the 25th of July, for the first time in my life, I was attacked with chills and fever; and this I had every other day, and was overcome. My wife was also soon taken down with fever, as were many of the Twelve. After taken sick, I passed thirteen days with my family in Montrose before I started on my mission. August 7th was the last day I spent at home, and although sick with chills and fever, I made what preparations I could to start on the morrow on a four thousand mile mission to preach the Gospel to the nations of the earth, and this, too, without purse or script. Yet I did it freely, for Christ's sake,

trusting in Him for the reward.

Early next morning I arose from my bed of sickness, laid my hands upon the head of my sick wife and blessed her. I then departed, leaving her almost without food and the necessities of life. She parted from me with the fortitude that becomes a Saint, realizing the responsibilities of her companion. Although feeble, I walked to the banks of the river. There President Brigham Young took me in canoe (having no other conveyance) and paddled across the Mississippi. When we landed, I laid down near the post office to rest. Brother Joseph, the Prophet of God, came along and looked at me.

"Well, Brother Woodruff," said he, "you have started upon your mission."

"Yes," said I, "but I feel more like a subject for an operating room than a missionary."

Joseph replied: "What did you say that for? Get up, and go along; all will be right with you!"

I mention these incidents that the reader may know under what conditions the brethren of the Twelve Apostles started upon their missions to England, in 1839.

Brother John Taylor was going with me and was about the only man in the Quorum that was not sick. Soon a brother came along with a wagon, and invited us to ride. Driving through the place, we met Brother Parley P. Pratt, who was hewing a log in preparation to build a cabin. Handing me an empty purse, he said, "Brother Woodruff, I have no money, but I have this which I want to give you."

A short distance further on we met Brother Heber C. Kimball, under similar conditions, hewing a log towards building a cabin. He said: "As Parley has given you a purse, I have got a dollar and will give it to you to put in your purse." He gave me both a dollar and a blessing, and we began our drive across a prairie. Riding over roads rough with stones and stumps and shaking with the ague, I suffered much.

Elder Taylor appeared to enjoy excellent health, but the destroyer did not intend to make him an exception to the rest of the Apostles, and on the 28th August, he fell to the ground as though he had been knocked down. He fainted away, but soon revived. On the following day, however, the enemy made another powerful attack upon his life. He fainted several times. At Germantown, Indiana, it was evident that Brother Taylor had a settled fever upon him, and would not be able to continue to travel. In conversation he advised me to continue my journey without him, as he believed it better for one sick man to be left than two. So after committing Elder Taylor into the hands of the Lord, I gave him the parting hand, and started. I left him with a kind and benevolent family, who promised to do everything in their power to make him comfortable until his recovery, and through the mercy of God he recovered from his sickness. We met again in the city of New York.

While on my journey I took a stage in the night, and rode to my father's home in Farmington, Conn. I was glad to meet my father's family and the other members of the small branch

of the Church which existed there, and I found them all strong in the faith. They were glad to meet with me. But I still suffered with ague daily, attended with a very severe cough. My father thought that I would never leave his home alive. However, on Monday, October 17th, I felt sufficiently restored to health to continue my journey, and leaving for New York, I arrived there on November 8th.

After my long trip from Commerce, Illinois, having spent a good part of my time preaching by the way, I remained two months and seven days after my arrival in New York in travelling and preaching in that city, New Jersey and Long Island, a portion of the time with Parley and Orson Pratt. I had frequent attacks of the chills and fever during this time, but I preached almost daily. On the 13th of December, Elder John Taylor arrived in our midst, and it was a happy meeting.

Six days later Elder Taylor, Elder Theodore Turley, and I sailed out of New York harbour, for Liverpool. We were on board the packet ship *Oxford*, having taken steerage passage, which cost fifteen dollars (£3) each. We had storms and rough weather, but most of the winds were favourable for a quick passage.

In our company were one hundred and nine souls, composed of Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and Dutch. Having made the voyage in twenty-three days, we arrived in Liverpool on the 11th of January, 1840.

WHAT IS THE BOOK OF MORMON ?

(Concluded from page 356)

preponderance of evidence for the following:

1.—The declaration of facts and events by Joseph Smith concerning the origin of the Book of Mormon is true and particularly, that he dictated the contents of the book without revision to his scribe from day to day as circumstances permitted, and that he did this without the aid of a manuscript or the help of another person.

2.—Joseph Smith did not have the ability either through study or the influence of his environment to write the contents of the book.

3.—No adequate explanation of the origin of the Book of Mormon has yet been made, other than that given by the translator, although some eight different explanations have been advanced during the past century.

4.—Men who knew the physical facts regarding the origin of the book and who knew Joseph Smith intimately give substantial evidence of the objective reality of the supernatural events connected with the origin of the Book of Mormon.

It remains to-day "a very strange book." In the words of Orson Pratt, "It is either true or false." If true, it is evidence of divine intervention in the affairs of men, an objective demonstration of immortality. On a hill in western New York, where Moroni visited the modern prophet, is cast a statue to this immortal man, in appreciation of the work he did among men after he had been dead 1,400 years.

Upon this declaration of facts of immortality and divine love a great Church has arisen and upon this foundation it will realize its destiny.

FORGOTTEN EMPIRES*(Concluded from page 359)*

it, only to abandon it permanently again in 1348. Reasons for these changes have not been discovered, but some believe it to have resulted from wars, from unfavourable changes in climate, or from exhaustion of the fertility of the soil to a point where it became unprofitable for production.

Visitors marvel at the beauty of the structures found at Chichen Itza, but above all they marvel at the ingenuity of the people who erected them. The most prominent work in the area is known as El Castillo, or Great Temple of Kukul Can, which rises as a pyramid more than 100 feet into the sky.

Most beautiful of the groups of buildings in this mystery city is the Temple of the Warriors, which recently became the subject of two large, beautifully illustrated volumes published by the Carnegie Institution.

From whence came the first settlers to these continents? How can we account for the Aborigines which Columbus and Cortez found when discoveries show the high development of civilization of their progenitors? A syndicate article by Rene Bache, which appeared in the large newspapers of America in 1921, gives an answer to the first question. Entitled "Why Science Now Believes that the Mysterious Mayas of Yucatan Came from Ancient Babylon After the Confusion of Tongues," Mr. Bache's article says in part:

The towers and pyramids built by the Mayas, the civilized inhabitants of Mexico, who flourished before the Aztecs, are the greatest wonders of Antiquity in America.

An interesting theory, now strongly held by scientists and scholars of the Smithsonian Institution is that the Mayas are descended from the ancient people of Babylon, who were dispersed over the face of the earth after the capture of that famous city of Cyrus. . . . This view is confirmed in a great degree by the extraordinary resemblance between the ruined towers and pyramids of Babylonia and those built by the Mayas in Yucatan. In addition to this there is other evidence that the Mayas came from somewhere in Asia.

For more than a hundred years, while scientists have been trying to unravel the mystery of these forgotten Empires, a problem which they have by no means solved, the Latter-day Saints have found a special fascination in the history of these peoples. They recognize that in ages past God had a hand in the rise and fall of those great nations. They possess a record of the religious and political history of those ancient races, a record written by the hand of many of the actual participants, a record preserved by the power of God. In this latter day the boy Prophet Joseph Smith was directed to the place where that hidden record had been preserved for 14 centuries, and by the Power of God he translated the Reformed Egyptian characters on the ancient plates into the English language. This most interesting book of 522 pages—the Book of Mormon—tells of three successive migrations to the western world. The Jaredites, who took part in the first migration, came from Babylon at the time of the confusion of tongues. The other two groups came from Jerusalem about 600 B.C. As the Book of Mormon is the record of another branch of the house of Israel—as it is the Stick of Ephraim—it has a message vital to all the world.

NEWS OF THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD

HILL CUMORAH, in western New York state, where the Angel Moroni delivered the Golden Plates



Hill Cumorah
Tourist Mecca.

of the Book of Mormon to the Prophet Joseph Smith, will be the mecca for many thousands of visitors this summer and will also be the scene of many interesting events. Approximately 600 members of the Aaronic Priesthood, from Utah and Idaho, en route to the National Boy Scout Jamboree in Washington, D.C., will visit the historic spot. Another notable event will be the annual religious pageant, "Truth Out of the Earth," which will be presented at the base of the Hill on July 24th. When the pageant was held for the first time last year it drew a crowd of 6,000. A bureau of information is now maintained at the Hill by the Church. Opened this year, the

building is patterned after the architecture of the Mayans, ancient people who lived in Book of Mormon times.

THE BOUNDARIES of the German-Austrian and Swiss-German missions have been changed to include Germany in one mission and Austria and Switzerland in the other. Presiding over the latter will be President Philemon M. Kelly, present head of the Swiss-German Mission. Elder Thomas E. McKay will preside over the German Mission, succeeding President Roy A. Welker. Missionary work in Germany began in 1843, when John Greenig, a native of that land, returned to his homeland to preach Mormonism, to which he had been recently converted. A regular mission was established eight years later by President John Taylor, then a member of the Council of the Twelve Apostles. The Swiss-German and German-Austrian missions have existed as such since 1924, when the Swiss-German mission was divided into two because of the increased membership and growth.

CONTEST DEADLINE EXTENDED

With the deadline for submitting entries in the Centennial Writing and Poetry contests originally set at June 15th, those in charge of the contests have decided to extend the deadline to midnight of Monday, June 28th. Any entries bearing a postmark later than this date will not be accepted.

The additional time will afford opportunity to many more *Star* readers wishing to compete for the prizes being offered to first, second and third place winners in the contests. First prizes will be free board and lodgings for the Centennial conference July 31st, August 1st-2nd in Rochdale. Second prizewinners will each receive one year subscriptions to the *Millennial Star*, while six month subscriptions will go to third place winners.

Rules for the contests are simple. Entries must deal with some phase of the Centennial theme and those in the writing contest are limited to 1,500 words. There is no limit on the length of the poems, nor in the number of entries that may be submitted by one person. Send them to: Contest Editor, *Millennial Star*, 5, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. There is still ample time, and your entry may be the winner, so let's get busy.

It had been planned to announce in this week's *Star*, details for making reservations for lodgings at the Centennial conference in Rochdale, but this announcement will have to be deferred until next week.

OF CURRENT INTEREST

OVER a half million more scriptures were distributed in 1936 by the American Bible Society than in 1935, according to the report made at the Society's 121st annual meeting in New York City last month. During the past year there were distributed by the Society 290,003 Bibles, 398,486 Testaments, and 7,078,822 portions of the Scriptures, making a grand total of 7,767,311 volumes. These were in 166 languages and dialects and in an additional 26 characters, including different systems for the blind. Since its organization in 1816, the Bible Society, which also has twelve foreign agencies, has distributed 276,354,391 volumes.

A NOVEL taxation scheme has been worked out by the Kwangtung Provincial Government in China. Every family will be given a chicken worth 20 cents and, under penalty of imprisonment, will have to feed and care for the chicken until it is reclaimed by the Government. The reclaiming will be done when the chicken is worth at least a dollar, five times its original value.

PARENTS in America who have faced the questionings of their young people regarding alcoholic drinks are welcoming the knowledge that schools are again teaching facts about one of society's most condoned, publicized, and dangerous playthings. A boy or girl who is called upon to take a stand apart from the suggestive "good fellowship" of a drinking party, has to have strong inner convictions about alcohol in order to reject its flattering falsities. One evidence of reviving instruction of character-building kind is the convenient small volume, *Youth Studies Alcohol*, by Kenneth M. Harkness and Lyman M. Fort. The book is designed for use in elementary schools, and treats alcohol in language suited to young people's daily work and play. The book is narrative, even dramatized, in form. There are a few simple and fully accurate experiments listed in the appendix. Copious illustrations drive home points by use of forceful black-and-white drawings, instead of charts or photographs.

FROM THE MISSION FIELD

Appointments—

Elder Fred H. Thompson was appointed British Mission recorder on Monday, May 31st, to succeed Elder Frank A. Martin.

Elder Blaine D. Parkinson became corresponding secretary of the British Mission on Monday, May 31st, succeeding Elder Adrian W. Cannon.

Sister Sarah Elvera Campbell, lady missionary, is now second counsellor in the presidency of the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, having succeeded Sister Gertrude L. Horlacher, recently honourably released as a lady missionary. Sister Horlacher will continue in her position of Gleaner Leader, however.

Doings in the Districts—

HULL—At baptismal services held Sunday, May 30th, in Hull Branch Chapel, the following were baptized and confirmed: Betty Lobley, baptized and confirmed by Elder Lee S. Manwill; Harrison Jack Laughton and Shiela Laughton, baptized by Elder Manwill and confirmed by Supervising Elder Joseph S. Wood; Gerald Rose and Vera Rose, baptized by Elder Manwill and confirmed by Elder Bryant H. Croft; Frank Mills and Norma Fitchett, baptized by Elder Wood and confirmed by Brother Arthur E. Ransom; Mable Rose, baptized by Elder Wood and confirmed by Elder Manwill; and Cyril Stanley Fitchett,

baptized and confirmed by Elder Wood.

LEEDS—Bradford Branch M.I.A. held a farewell social on Tuesday evening, May 25th, for Brother and Sister John H. Chapman, of Salt Lake City, who have been visiting England for the past few months. Both were baptized in Bradford before moving to Utah. Sister Mabel Robertshaw was in charge of arrangements for the affair.

LIVERPOOL—Members of Burnley Branch held a social at the home of Sister Alice Ellen Grimes on Wednesday, May 26th. Musical items and games were under the direction of Brother Luther Espley and supper was served by Sister Grimes.

BRISTOL—Bristol Branch Sunday School staged a Coronation ball and social, under the direction of Sister E. Bowen, on Saturday, May 22nd. A prize for displaying the best Coronation theme was won by Sister Lucy M. Battle. In charge of refreshments were Sisters Muriel and Audrey Beams, while Supervising Elder William R. Firmage directed the games. A vocal solo was sung by Brother Dennis Collins.

LONDON — Speakers at Brighton Branch services on Sunday, May 30th, were Dr. Ray M. Russell, of London, and his mother, Sister Harry H. Russell, of Salt Lake City. Also taking part in the services were Harry Cameron Russell, Dr. Russell's son, who recited the Lord's Prayer in French, and Sister May Gardner, lady missionary, and Elders John B. Hoge and Leonard L. Moffett. Branch President Edmund W. Wheatley was in charge.

NORWICH — Brother Sidney W. Coleby is now president of Lowestoft Branch, succeeding Brother Frank M. Coleby, recently sustained as district president. First counsellor in the branch presidency is Brother Frank Cornish.

SHEFFIELD—Sheffield Branch held a banquet on Saturday, May 22nd, under the direction of the district presidency and in aid of the build-

ing fund. The dinner was prepared by the Relief Society members, under the direction of Sister Martha Smith. A programme of games was enjoyed during the evening.

NEWCASTLE—With "The Sticks of Judah and Ephraim" as its theme, the Southern Convention of Newcastle District convened in the Skelton Literary Institute on Sunday, May 23rd. President William Allason, of West Hartlepool, conducted the afternoon session. Instruction was given by District President Frederick W. Oates and Supervising Elder A. Leslie Derbyshire at the special Priesthood meeting conducted by President James Thompson, of Middlesborough. President Thomas Rudd, of Skelton Branch, conducted the evening meeting, and Elders Grant E. Blanch, Derbyshire, and President Oates were the principal speakers. Musical numbers were rendered by Sisters Kathleen Featherstone, Thelma Rudd, and Doris Hanna.

MANCHESTER — Rochdale's closing M.I.A. social for the season was held in the Branch Chapel, Wednesday, May 19th, with Sister Beatrice Lloyd in charge. The affair, which was attended by sixty members and friends, terminated regular M.I.A. work in Rochdale until autumn when it will be resumed. On Friday, May 21st, although weather conditions hindered the outing planned by Rochdale Branch Sunday School officers, more than 150 met at the Branch Chapel and inside recreation was enjoyed. On Monday, May 24th, honour day for the branch was held at Spotland Recreation Grounds. Track and softball competitions were the main features of the programme. Elder Charles W. Hailes, Brother Norman Woodhead, and Sister Alice Beet directed the events.

BIRMINGHAM — On Tuesday, May 18th, Nuneaton Branch Sunday School scholars were given a tea in the Branch hall followed by a programme in which Sisters Sylvia Rowley, Maisie and Winnie Lees took part. Superintendent Clarence Linnett and his counsellors were in charge of the affair.

LATTER-DAY SAINT MEETING PLACES IN BRITAIN

- Aberdeen:**
Corn Exchange,
Hadden Street,
Off Market Street.
- Accrington:**
L. D. S. Hall,
Over 9, Church St.
- Airdrie:**
L. D. S. Hall,
40, Hallcraig Street.
- Barnsley:**
Arcade Buildings.
- Batley:**
L. D. S. Hall,
13, Wellington Street.
- Belfast:**
Arcade Buildings,
122, Upper North St.
- Birmingham:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
23, Booth Street,
Handsworth.
Council Schools,
Stratford Road,
Sparkbrook.
- Blackburn:**
L. D. S. Hall,
St. Peter's Street.
- Bolton:**
Co-operative
Chambers,
- Bradford:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
Woodlands Street,
Off City Road.
- Brighton:**
105, Queen's Road.
- Bristol:**
Hannah More Hall,
45, Park St., Clifton.
- Burnley:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
1, Liverpool Road,
Rosegrove.
- Cardiff:**
Enquire:
98, Albany Road.
- Clayton:**
Central Hall.
- Derby:**
Unity Hall.
- Doncaster:**
L. D. S. Hall,
Trafford Street.
- Dublin:**
L. D. S. Hall,
8, Merrion Row.
- Eastwood:**
Library, Church St.
- Edinburgh:**
Ruskin House,
15, Windsor Place.
- Gainsborough:**
L. D. S. Hall,
Curtis Yard.
- Gateshead:**
Westfield Hall,
Westfield Terrace.
- Glasgow:**
L. D. S. Hall,
7, Ashley Street,
Off Woodlands Road.
- Great Yarmouth:**
L. D. S. Hall,
66a, South Quay.
- Grimsby:**
Thriff Hall,
Pasture Street.
- Halifax:**
L. D. S. Hall,
35, Brinton Terrace,
Off Hansen Lane.
- Hexham:**
Deseret,
Alexandra Terrace.
- Hucknall:**
Byron Buildings.
- Hull:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
Wellington Lane, and
Berkeley Street.
- Hyde:**
L. D. S. Hall,
Reynold Street.
- Kidderminster:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
Park Street.
- Leeds:**
L. D. S. Hall,
5, Westfield Road.
- Leicester:**
All Saints' Open,
Great Central Street.
- Letchworth:**
Vasanta Hall,
Gernon Walk.
- Liverpool:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
301, Edge Lane.
- London:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
59, Clissold Rd., N.16.
Ravenslea,
149, Nightingale Lane,
S.W.12.
- Loughborough:**
Adult School.
- Lowestoft:**
L. D. S. Hall,
20, Clapham Road.
- Luton:**
Dallow Road Hall,
Corner of Dallow and
Naseby Roads.
- Mansfield:**
39a, Albert Street.
- Manchester:**
L. D. S. Hall,
88, Clarendon Road.
- Merthyr Tydfil:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
Penyard Road.
- Middlesbrough:**
L. D. S. Hall,
188, Linthorpe Road.
- Nelson:**
L. D. S. Hall,
10, Hibson Road.
- Northampton:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
89, St. Michael's Str.
- North Walsham:**
Enquire:
32, Norwich Road.
- Nottingham:**
L. D. S. Hall,
8, Southwell Road.
- Norwich:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
60, Park Lane.
- Nuneaton:**
Masonic Hall.
- Oldham:**
L. D. S. Hall,
Neville Street,
- Plymouth:**
L. D. S. Hall,
34, Park Street,
Tavistock Road.
- Pontllanfraith:**
Enquire:
81, Brynteg Street.
- Portsmouth:**
Pimco Hall,
Heidelberg Road,
Southsea.
- Preston, Lancs:**
L. D. S. Hall,
96, Friargate.
- Rawmarsh:**
L. D. S. Hall,
Main Street.
- Rochdale:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
Lower Sheriff St.
- Sheffield:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
Corner of Ellesmere
and Lyons Roads.
- Shildon:**
L. D. S. Hall,
100, Main Street.
- Skelton:**
Scott Rooms,
Boosebeck Road,
Skelton Green.
- South Shields:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
98, Fowler Street.
- St. Albans:**
49, Spencer Street.
- Sunderland:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
18, Tunstall Road.
- Tipton:**
Enquire at:
72, Tursfield Road.
- Verag:**
Memorial Hall.
- West Hartlepool:**
L. D. S. Chapel,
7, Osborne Road.
- Wigan:**
L and Y Station.
- Wolverhampton:**
L. D. S. Hall,
Hill Street,
Off Lower Stafford Rd.

K. W. V For Glorious Health

DRINK **K.W.V.** DAILY

GRAPE JUICE



Each bottle contains the juice of 8 lbs. of luscious grapes.

Price 2/- per bottle.

The pure juice of the grape with all its natural properties perfectly conserved

You'll just love the subtle aroma of the muscat grape and the freshness and cleanness of this palatable and delicious drink. Its health-giving properties are renowned.

START THE **K.W.V.** HABIT NOW
IT'S THE KEY TO GLORIOUS HEALTH.

Available at all good grocers and stores. If any difficulty in obtaining, write to :--

DUGALD BLUE & CO., LTD.

(Dept. B), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1

Telephone : HOLBORN 6317